

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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D. C.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

St. Andrew's Commandery, K. T., Masonic Temple.
Damon Lodge, K. of P., Corcoran Hall.
Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall.
Opachito Tribe, I. O. O. F., Cersley's Hall.
Monacan Tribe, I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Fraternity Lodge, K. of H., Central Hall.
Mutual Lodge, K. of H., Central Hall.
State Lodge, K. of H., Owens' Hall.
Old Dominion Council, A. L. of H., Druids' Hall.
Anchor Lodge, Golden Chain, Schiller Hall.
Richmond Lodge, Golden Chain, Central Hall.
T. N. and Sheet Iron Corncro Workers, Eagle Hall.
Rescue Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
New South Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets.
Valley Court, E. L. of A., 508 Seventeenth street.
Trinity Temple, I. O. G. T., Central Hall.
Sidney Lodge, I. O. G. T., Belvidere Hall.
East End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.
Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall.
Company "A," First Regiment, Armory.
E. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall.
Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall.
Virginia Lodge, Shield of Honor, Smith's Hall.

THE DISPATCH'S CRITICISM.

In reply to the Dispatch's article of yesterday, we ask it what reforms in one's party to be secured if not by discussing the necessity for them?
The party and its aims and the party management are two very different things. The party exists to cause government to be so conducted that certain ends will be attained. If abuses have crept into the party government and management, that threaten to imperil the existence of the party itself, we insist it is the duty of a good party man to point them out and demand that they should be corrected. That is the way to secure good party government, and that we hold to be every good citizen's duty as opposed to the usual plan of kicking out of the traces and joining so-called "Independents." If our party adheres to the abuses that we have discussed we shall have no disposition to explain our utterances away in the next campaign. We shall be able to do no more than deplore the necessity for them.

We are unable to see any inconsistency between what we have said of conventions being formed by court-house rings and the county-court meetings we have suggested for the people to express their opinions in on the senatorial question. We have not proposed that the "instruct" their representatives in the sense of commanding them for whom they shall vote to be senator. Our claim has been that the member of the Legislature is bound by all the moral responsibilities of a representative to cast his vote for the person whom he believes the people he represents want as senator. We have suggested these court-house meetings of citizens as a method of ascertaining the wishes of the people on this question. We do not at all claim that a member of the Legislature would be bound to cast his vote as a court-house meeting declared that he should, for he might know enough of the facts to know that a public meeting at the court-house did not really voice the sentiment of the county, and, in that case, he should pay no attention to it. But we do claim that he is under a moral obligation to cast his vote as he believes the bulk of his people want him to cast it, and we insist that the most probable way of determining how they want him to cast it is by public meetings of the citizens fully advertised.

Another Ring Story.
Here comes another ring story. The case was tried yesterday morning before Judge E. C. Minor presiding. The case of Ben Watt, colored, for carrying concealed weapons, was tried. He was fined \$20 and costs.
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WHAT IS NECESSARY TO RICHMOND'S PROSPERITY.

Ask any citizen of Richmond who may meet if he would like to see Richmond an important manufacturing centre and he will tell you, as a matter of course, that he does. Time out of mind we have been accustomed to hear of our water-power as an advantage that should make

us a great manufacturing place, yet the manufacturers come not. Why is this? The explanation is very simple. Richmond is built on a range of hills rising up directly from the river bank around the outside line of a horse-shoe bend which the river makes just at this place. On Richmond's side of the river there are no sites for manufacturing, and the conformation of the ground is such that if you build there you cannot get railroad access to them. All along Richmond's river front the eligible sites are so scarce and so high that a site for a manufacturing will cost as much as the site and manufacturing ought to cost. Manufacturers are therefore deterred from establishing plants in Richmond because of the scarcity and, consequently, great cost of eligible sites, and because the land so lays that the railroads cannot get access to such as might be built. This last is all important. If the bulk of heavy freights must be broken to take them to the manufacturing from the railroad or from the manufacturing to the railroad, that decides the case against an establishment of the manufacturing. Richmond as she now exists will never, therefore, become an important manufacturing place, though there is every reason that she should be one.

But Richmond can easily equip herself with all that is necessary to give her the greatest abundance of cheap manufacturing sites that the railroads can cross and recross as they please. On the inside of the horse-shoe we have referred to, lies the city of Manchester, which we have already shown ought, for other reasons, to be taken in as a part of Richmond. A broad street running direct from the western heel of the horse-shoe to the eastern heel of it would cut Manchester in half on a dead level, practically. All this territory is a plane, and it is a plane extending indefinitely out into the country. Directly across the river, then, there is all the eligible territory necessary to establish the manufacturing of the world. It is an even surface, accessible, with the utmost ease, to the railroads in every part, and manufacturers can buy all the land they want for from five hundred to a thousand dollars an acre, while on the Richmond side, sites would cost them from one to three hundred dollars a foot, and they could not get cars to the sites after buying at this price. If, therefore, Richmond and Manchester were united under one charter, Richmond would really be able to offer to manufacturers the advantages of which she is so fond of boasting, but which the manufacturers are unable to find.

We have already shown by a full statement of Manchester's debt, resources, and income, that she would actually pay a considerable net revenue into Richmond's treasury instead of being a charge upon her. Every consideration, therefore, of Richmond's interest demands that she should seek a union of the two cities under one government. What member of the City Council or Board of Aldermen has the "go" in him requisite to setting the ball in motion? There is the making of a big reputation in it.

Another improvement which should go hand in hand with the annexation is bringing deep water to the end of Mayo's Island. If our wharves were there instead of at Rocketts, they would be in the heart of Richmond's business instead of at its furthest extremity, and this would mean to her business what no man can compute. Mayo's bridge is at the foot of Fourteenth street. A dry would pass down Fourteenth street and across the bridge to the island, and then on the island to the wharves, always upon almost a perfect level. On the opposite side of the river the wharves would be established which manufacturers required; and Richmond would be in as perfect a condition to do business profitably as any place on this continent. We have made inquiries and we are able to state authoritatively that the river can be so improved from Rocketts to Mayo's Island as that the Old Dominion steamships can come to the latter place for a sum inside of \$300,000. It is true that Richmond is in no condition to appropriate that sum at this time, thanks to a "Reform" Council's wasteful expenditure in building the new City Hall, but the money can be found in some way, if the whole scheme is undertaken as one plan. Let us wake up and do something instead of talking about it all the time.

THE ARMY MUST WAIT.

We entirely agree with the Dispatch that the present is no time for undertaking the armory that the military want. We are the most earnest friend to our military establishment and we want to see them all housed in a way to give content to all of them. But the city's finances are not now in a state that will justify her in making such improvements to the armory as are asked for. The "Reform" Council spent all the city's money in building her a house that is more of a house than a city ten times as large as she is has any use for. As is usual with "reformers" such as they were, "reform" meant squandering of public money, wastefulness and extravagance everywhere. We have got to live through the period of poverty that our "reformers" brought on us before we can spend such a sum on an armory as the present plan calls for. The improvement at the gas-works for purifying the gas which the superintendent calls for must be made before we can talk about improvements to the armory.

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For Dyspepsia and Nervousness
USE MORSE'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Dr. Angelo F. Morse, Mobile, Ala., says: "It affords me extreme pleasure to be able to announce to the public that in my hands Morse's Acid Phosphate brings about results that it claims. It is a tonic, restores the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to health the nervous system in such a happy manner that for dyspepsia, wakefulness and nervousness I know nothing that may be claimed its equal."

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

Connecting Links Between Trimming and
Ensembles Which Will be "Missing."



IN FASHION HINT.

As the season advances we are losing sight of the triple effect. In early autumn we had the bell skirt with a band of some sort around it at the knee, and another a little below the hip. The lower of these two has gone down and down until it now forms the trimming on a second skirt, which, with but little draping at present, threatens to become the overskirt of a few years ago.

The upper band has at last yielded to the mutual attraction which seemed to exist between it and the round waist, and in their union we have evolved the basque which nearly everybody wears. At first this basque, like all evolutionary developments, showed a marked resemblance to its predecessor, but it has rapidly taken on new characteristics until it would now be difficult to trace its origin.

For instance, it would be hard to recognize the little circle around the basque, shown above, as a modified hip trimming of three months ago. It is not at all likely that the magnificent woman who wore it had any idea that she was illustrating a scientific theory. The gown was of green bengaline, trimmed with embroidery of Persian coloring and jewels. A band of this on the overskirt was narrowly edged with mink, as were also the sleeves and collar. The upper skirt, which had been cut with extra length, was draped rather short at the sides, and the surplus material was allowed to fall in a graceful cascade over each hip. The waist had yoke, lower sleeves, and a finishing band at the bottom of the overskirt. The remainder of it was of the bengaline, which was laid in soft folds over a tight lining. The full upper sleeves were also laid in folds, which were caught under at the elbow, giving the sleeve a bell-shaped appearance.

WHERE ENGLAND IS RULED.

The Facilities Enjoyed by Her Law Makers.

One of the modern delvers into musty fact-books for treasure trove to tickle the palates of periodical readers has hauled out with his hook and exhibited with pride the fact that 10 Downing street, London, the official residence of the chancellor of the exchequer of the English government, stands on the site of Henry VIII's cockpit, made when he enlarged Whitehall palace, at an exchange. There was once a row of these stately brick houses, built all alike by Sir George Downing in 1699 or thereabouts, but of these only three now remain—No. 10, the residence, since Robert Walpole, of the first street, No. 11, the residence of the chancellor of the exchequer, and No. 12, used by the government whips. The whole British government, with its acres of offices, miles of red tape, buckets of ink, bars of iron, and scores of miles of parchment, centres in Downing street. Downing street is synonymous with the roar of the British lion. At the barest whisper of its name, the dusty potentates of Whitehall (Gladstone and Disraeli are supposed to tremble much as the hunted wretches in Darkest England grow pale at the mention of Scotland Yard. And of Downing street, No. 10 is the focus.

Yet the street is but a little cul-de-sac which no one ever happens upon, but must be found by seeking. At No. 10, where lives the venerable Gladstone, at the present moment is but an old-fashioned house, with its crumbling rafters, its old style area and ancient halls, taking one back to by-gone days, when statesmen in knee breeches and dainty wigs sat in council as His Majesty's confidential secretaries. Generations of statesmen have come and gone since its foundations were laid. In Addison's time it was a famous residence. George I. settled his Hanoverian minister in it when he came over to England from Hanover, and George II. gave it to "Everyman-His-Price" Walpole. All the prime ministers of this century have been familiar with it, and of its old council chamber, now used by Mr. Gladstone's secretaries, many tales are told of somebodies and nobodies as their heroes.

Here, probably in the vast old room with its high ceilings and its carved pillars and its book-shelves and records and the famous long table with its green cloth cover, must the old Duke of Newcastle have aired his knowledge of American geography. "Of course," to be sure! Annals must be defended. Troops must be sent to Annapolis, Pray, where is Annapolis? Cape Breton an island? Wonderful! Show it to me on the map. So it is sure enough. Mr. Gladstone, you always bring me good news. I must go and tell the King, Cape Breton is an island.

The outer reception room has the same fluted columns and a roomy fireplace, with heavily moulded jambs and casings, a wide fireplace and modern furniture, which looked rather out of place in such an ancient room. All is dreary, cold and official, as is the case with every room save people the private apartments, into which the casual visitor does not penetrate.

The dining room is a venerable wainscoted apartment much used in his day by the Earl of Beaconsfield, whose famous parliamentary dinners gave, in his opinion, "tone to a political party." The Queen's birthday banquets are given here, but it is not much used by Mr. Gladstone. His famous breakfasts were given in the inner reception room. The old-fashioned brass sconces for the candles, the fine old chandelier, recall the times of Walpole, and help one without much effort to people the old room with the distinguished guests of his and other days.

Much of this air of formalism is relieved by the feminine hickshaws and bric-a-brac which Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Gladstone, and Mrs. Henry Gladstone scatter about the old rooms. And if one is so fortunate as to get a peep into the old, prim British garden with its terraces and its wonderful turf, on a day when the sun shines bright and warm upon the scene, he will feel that there are some pleasant features about 10 Downing street, after all.

cannot boast like Carlyle of reading a page of Gibbon "with one flash of his eye."
Mr. Gladstone works until midnight, sleeps nearly nine hours, answers many letters which have been sorted out for him by his secretaries and his son and daughter. In the afternoon he may be seen at a bookshop, or at a friend's house for a moment, or then dinner and a quiet, studious evening. Such is the daily life of the man who is the core of Downing street, of England, and of the British Empire.

WALDEN'S IMMIGRANTS.

A Big Delegation of them in Richmond Yesterday.

The Waldensian immigrants who recently arrived in this country on the "Kaiser Wilhelm," passed through this city yesterday morning at twenty-five minutes past 5 o'clock en route for the Waldensian lands near Asheville, N. C., where their second home is planted a colony. The colony reached West Point yesterday morning at five minutes to 4 o'clock. They were brought up on a special train over the Richmond and Danville. There were fifty men, forty women, seventy-five children, and a hundred and forty-six pieces of baggage.

These people come from the Piedmont region, in Italy. They are of the religious sect who bore such severe persecutions in Europe during the middle ages.

Fifteen families came over last year, and were so much pleased with their experience that they sent word for the present company to come.

The sect owns 10,000 acres of land, which will be divided into farms of fifty to 100 acres each, and distributed to the heads of families.

Commissioner of Immigration, Senner, of New York, was much pleased with these people. He has shown great interest in their plans, and says they make the best sort of citizens, particularly as they settle and go to work, and do not join the idle population of the cities.

The Police Court.

Elia Garrett (colored) was sent to the Hustings Court for stealing three dresses, one red shawl, and a linen gown, all the property of H. L. Ragland.

The case of Tracey Russell (colored), charged with cursing and abusing W. T. Cavada, was continued till to-day on account of the absence of witnesses.

Alice Baker (colored) was sent to the Hustings Court for stealing two dresses and other articles of clothing, the property of Malala Heckman.

The case of James Butler (colored), charged with stealing one clock, the property of Catharine Smith, was continued till to-day.

There were a number of fines for drunks along with several minor cases.

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WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

TEMPLE

Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

Having determined to close out our business in the city of Richmond, we are still continuing our grand

REDUCTION SALES.

Every piece of goods in the house has been reduced to a mere nothing. A better opportunity to procure bargains has never been offered before. Avail yourself of this sweeping reduction, and procure something useful.

DRESS GINGHAMS, APRON GINGHAMS, SHIRTS, BLACK CALICOES, BEDFORD CORDS, MERRIMAC CALICOES AND CENTURY CLOTHS, that formerly sold at 6-14, 8, 10, and 12-12c, a yard, ALL REDUCED TO 5c. A YARD.

Here are a few items from our Underwear Department that will interest you. Boys' White and Natural Wool Vests and Pants, reduced from 75c. to 50c.

Ladies' Silk Hose with black feet, plain and drop-stitch, reduced from 75 cents to 50 cents.

Children's Open Work Half Hose, in blacks and tans, all sizes, reduced from 75 and 80 cents to 21 cents, or five pairs for \$1.00.

Ladies' Wool Vests, ribbed, high neck, and short sleeves, reduced from \$1.25 to 75 cents.

Ladies' Plain, All-Wool Vests, high neck and long sleeves, light weight, reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.50.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests, low neck and no sleeves, Richelle-ribbed, reduced from 75 cents to 35 cents.

Children's Mixed Gray, Heavy Gauze Vests, high neck and long sleeves, reduced from 35 cents to 21 cents.

Ladies' Balbriggan Union Suits, reduced from \$1.50 to 75 cents and \$1.00.

Ladies' Heavy Silk Vests, low neck and no sleeves, crocheted around neck and sleeves, reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.00.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

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